Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

This application is a continuation-in-part under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of copending U.S. Ser. No. 60/093,744, filed July 21, 1998; and 08/984,983, filed December 4, 1997, now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 5,985,085, the entire contents of both of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth herein.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

Turning to FIGS. 12-14, the alternative embodiment is shown embodied in combination with a microcentrifuge tube assembly. In FIG. 12, the cap 1200 that carries the LCM transfer film is spaced away from the mating surface with a double sided adhesive spacer so as to define a fluid volume 1210. ~~1210~~ In FIG. 13 ~~the vent hole and~~ the exit stop junction 1220 of the mating surface can be seen. Multiple vent holes can be used to allow application port and air vents so that the reagents can be applied through the application port after assembly of the device. Liquid can be loaded onto the center of the laminate assembly and then the cap can be placed on top. The liquid volume can be metered so as to fill the reaction region and wet the surface of the cap (i.e., the LCM transfer film and acquired portion of sample) but not be forced out through stop junction. Cap/laminate assembly 1230 is then inserted into a microcentrifuge tube. After reaction, the microcentrifuge tube assembly can be spun at a sufficient rotational velocity to allow fluid to pass through stop junction and rest in the bottom of tube. This technique will also work with microtiter plates.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 5 with the following amended paragraph:

The operation of this single stage extraction device will now be described. A transfer film (not shown) carrying a microdissected sample can be mated with the microdissected sample film carrier mating surface 2175, thereby completing the extraction chamber 2180. An extraction fluid is applied to the fill port 2110 with sufficient volume to fill the extraction chamber and fill capillary 2130. Capillary forces draw the extraction fluid into the fill capillary 2130 and extraction chamber formed by ring 2170 and the transfer film. Stop junction forces prevent the fluid from exiting the extraction chamber. Alternatively, ~~By~~ by placing the composite system into a microcentrifuge tube and spinning, the extraction fluid in the fill port 2110 will be driven through the first capillary 2130 to the extraction chamber 2180 whereupon it will react with (aka digest) the microdissected sample. By increasing the rpm of the centrifuge , the extraction fluid that carries portions (or all) of the microdissected sample will pass from the extraction chamber 2180 into the second capillary 2140 and thence pass out of the single stage extraction device at a tip 2145 ~~2190~~. The size of the first or entrance stop junction hole 1720 can be made slightly larger than the exit stop junction hole in order to provide greater stop junction forces at this junction, holding the extraction fluid in the extraction chamber until the centrifuge rpm is increased. Since the entire assembly has been previously placed in the microcentrifuge tube, fluid carrying digested sample which passes out of the tip 2145 ~~2190~~ will be caught and captured in the microcentrifuge tube. Extraction devices of this type can be termed "darts" because of their overall appearance.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 20 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to FIG. 23E, a layer of foam 2380 with pressure sensitive adhesive on both sides has a hole 2382. The hole 2382 ~~2380~~ will define a dilution chamber. Referring to FIG. 23F, a cover layer 2390 is depicted. The cover layer 2390 is placed on top of foam 2380.